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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR COLLABORATION RECORDING

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates in general to the field of multimedia communications, and more particularly to a method and system for multimedia communications collaboration recording.

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Related Applications

The present application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/422,366 entitled "Video Conferencing Device," filed on October 30, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference.

Description of the Related Art

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People communicate using a wide variety of media including telephones, video conferences, Web conferencing, e-mail, instant messaging and other media. Businesses in particular have adapted to the proliferation of media for communication by encouraging employees to use the variety of available media as a relatively inexpensive alternative to travel. As a result, a growing number of business events ranging from sales calls to stockholder meetings are conducted at least in part through multimedia communications. For instance, a typical publicly held corporation's quarterly results release involves simultaneous use of a telephone conference call to which investors may listen by dial-in or through the Internet, a video conference for analysts to have direct interaction with corporate officials and documents like the quarterly report that are published electronically and shared with Web conferencing

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through a service such as WebEx. Web conferencing provides Web conferencing to exchange information with applications. Similarly configured conferences also occur in educational and governmental functions, such as seminars on educational topics cooperatively held by distant campuses or public hearings to weigh the impact of proposed laws or investigate events of public concern. Often these conferences include e-mail or instant message formats for submitting questions and concerns.

Often sponsors and participants in multimedia communications are required or desire to archive the information that is exchanged across the various media used in a given conference. Archiving is often desired and sometimes required so that information exchanged in a conference may be subsequently reviewed, with the archived documents ranging from the initial invitation to the final comments and having a wide variety of formats. For instance, Security and Exchange Commission rules often require businesses to archive certain communications such as stockholder meetings and quarterly results announcements. Even when not required, businesses often desire archiving to have a clear record of public communications in order to minimize the risk of litigation. Similarly, government bodies that have public hearings are often required to archive communications by various "sunshine" rules and sometimes desire to archive communications to have a historical accounting for rules and laws that are passed or investigations that are completed. In academia, archiving of communications during seminars provides an educational tool of specific presentations available for use in classrooms to teach associated topics. Often, archived seminars offer a starting point for subsequent research on topics associated with the seminar's subject matter.

Archiving of multimedia communications is generally a haphazard process that relies on the subjective judgments of the individual or individuals charged with archiving duty and is restricted by the technical limitations faced in the integration of media from a variety of sources and vendors. Mature media, such as phone and e-mail communications, generally have systems that support archiving on a media-by-media basis, however archiving support for newer media is scarce and often improvised. For instance, video conferences can be archived by connecting a VCR to an endpoint of the video conference and making a tape of the conference as it occurs. If the endpoint associated with archiving fails or has an interrupted signal, the archive

is incomplete. Even if the video tape captures the complete conference as presented at the endpoint, other multimedia information is typically not included, such as presentations exchanged with Web conferencing and communications to speakers through e-mail or instant messages. A complete archive of a video conference that
5 uses other communication media generally requires separate archiving for each media with no guarantee that the archive made will capture all desired information. Further, it is often difficult if not impossible to recreate a multimedia communication from disjointed recordings of the various media used to communicate information. For example, references by a speaker to exhibits are often too vague to re-capture without
10 additional information as to the identity of the exhibit.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore a need has arisen for a method and system which archives multimedia collaborations.

A further need exists for a method and system which re-creates a multimedia
15 collaboration in an organized and complete manner.

In accordance with the present invention, a method and system are provided which substantially reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with previous methods and systems for archiving multimedia communications. A collaboration archive recorder system accepts information from plural media associated with a
20 collaboration performed through a network and stores the information in a session that temporally relates the information of the plural media over the duration of the collaboration. All or selected portions of the stored session are retrieved and presented by their temporal relationship to replay desired portions of the collaboration.

25 More specifically, the collaboration archive recorder system accepts information from plural media of a network collaboration through a media input interface, such as video, audio structured event and application specific media. The media input interface provides the information to an archive engine which formats the information for storage as a session having a temporal relationship over the duration

of the collaboration. The collaboration session is stored in an archive and retrieved in whole or in part with an archive output adapter that replays selected portions of the collaboration. A temporal engine relates media information so that subsequent retrieval of one type of archived media information is aided by indexing to other types
5 of archived media information. For instance, Web conferencing media having separate pages is temporally related to audio or video media by page number to allow subsequent retrieval of archived audio or video explanations that relate to each page of a presentation. In one embodiment, users interact with the archive engine to enter
10 bookmarks for subsequent retrieval of media information associated with the entry of the bookmark. In another embodiment, a transcript of audio information is provide by a speech recognition engine and applied to generate a temporal map of the speakers in the collaboration.

The present invention provides a number of important technical advantages. One example of an important technical advantage is that multimedia collaborations
15 are archived through a common platform in a simple and complete manner. The media input adapter provides an extensible interface so that the collaboration recorder system adapts to accept each type of media information involved in a collaboration in the same manner as collaboration participants. Real-time communication of each of plural media types of information results in automated real-time temporal association
20 of the plural media streams in a collaboration session archive with relatively little administrative overhead.

Another example of an important technical advantage of the present invention is that archived collaborations are stored and re-created in an organized and complete manner. Subsequent retrieval of archived collaboration sessions may recall any
25 selected or all media to re-create the collaboration as initially presented or may recall selected media portions by temporal association. For instance, an instructor may play back an archived seminar collaboration including the video, audio, Web conferencing presentation and e-mail questions presented at the seminar, as a learning tool for a class. Alternatively, a researcher may review specific audio comments made during
30 presentation of a particular page of a Web conferencing presentation. Participants of a collaboration may identify specific portions of interest for subsequent review with bookmarked comments or may identify areas of interest by relation to transcribed

remarks to archived media information. Annotations in the archive provides useful information to identify desired subject matter, such as meeting title, attendees, start and stop times, locations, media utilized, access control data (e.g., management eyes only), and a retention schedule that defines how long information is archived.

- 5 Participants are provided with annotation ability based on approved access levels.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- The present invention may be better understood, and its numerous objects, features and advantages made apparent to those skilled in the art by referencing the accompanying drawings. The use of the same reference number throughout the
10 several figures designates a like or similar element.

Figure 1 depicts a block diagram of a networked collaboration archive recorder system;

Figure 2 depicts a functional block diagram of a collaboration archive recorder; and

- 15 Figure 3 depicts an example of a temporal display of an archived collaboration session.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

- Archiving of multimedia communications is simplified through a centralized collaboration archive recorder system that accepts as inputs plural types of media and
20 stores the media with a temporal relationship to allow re-creation of all or selected portions of an archived collaboration. The collaboration archive recorder interfaces as a client to each media of a collaboration to ensure complete and accurate archiving of each media's information without coordination by administrative personnel. A temporal relationship established between the media allows indexing of information
25 from each media with each other and with added information, such as bookmarks or speaker information generated by transcription or voice recognition. Reliable

archiving of networked collaborations aids in compliance with legal requirements and provides a useful and searchable record of training or educational programs.

Referring now to Figure 1, a block diagram depicts a collaboration archive recorder 10 interfaced through a network 12 with a variety of communications devices for archiving networked collaborations. A video network 14 includes MCU's for coordinating communication between endpoints 20 and a gateway 18 that bridges devices having different protocols, such as H.320 and H.323. An audio network 22 includes Plain Old Telephone System (POTS) devices 24, Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) devices 26 and bridge devices 28 that supports conferences between plural audio endpoints. A structured event network 30 includes an e-mail server 32 and an instant messenger server 34 for communicating structured event e-mails and instant messages. A shared applications network 36 includes a shared Web conferencing server or service 38 that shares information between clients displayed in applications like POWERPOINT or WORD.

A communication device schedule and control platform 40, such as the Alliance Media Manager platform available from Forgent Networks, Inc., interfaces with communications devices of the various networks through network 12 to schedule and initiate collaborations. For instance, communication device schedule and control platform 40 may schedule a combined video and audio conference supported by e-mail and a shared POWERPOINT presentation. At the scheduled time, an MCU 16 initiates contact with video endpoints 20, audio bridge 28 and shared application server 38 so that participants may communicate by video, audio and share application exchanges of information. An e-mail address is made available to the participants for the exchange of questions and comments through e-mail server 32. In order to record an archive of the collaboration, communication device schedule and control platform 40 schedules and initiates contact with collaboration archive recorder 10 as a client for each type of media used in the collaboration. For instance, collaboration archive recorder 10 is scheduled by selection of an archive option during configuration of the communications devices for the collaboration.

Collaboration archive recorder 10 schedules archiving resources with an archive scheduling engine 42. Archive scheduling engine 42 reserves media input

interface 44 for scheduled inbound contacts or initiates outbound contacts at desired times. For instance, in a combined video and audio conference, archive scheduling engine 42 reserves a video interface in media input interface 44 for contact initiated by MCU 16 at the scheduled collaboration time, and initiates contact by an audio
5 interface in media input interface 44 to a bridge 28 to accept audio communications. If an MCU 16 is not required, then the endpoints themselves can communicate directly with their peers. An archive engine 46 receives information from each of the plural media communicating through media input interface 44 and saves the information with a temporal relationship that supports re-creation of the collaboration
10 as it is received. The collaboration is saved as a temporally related session in collaboration session archive 48. An archive output adapter 50 recalls all or selected portions of a collaboration session archive for re-creation at a personal computer or through network 12.

Referring now to Figure 2, a functional block diagram depicts plural media
15 providing information to archive as a collaboration session by collaboration archive recorder 10. Media input adapter 44 includes modules to interface with plural media, including a VoIP module 52, POTS module 54, H.323 module 56, H.320 module 58, instant message module 60 and Web conferencing service module 62. Media input interface 44 is extensible in that additional input media are supportable by addition of
20 an appropriate module for communication with the media. In the example depicted by Figure 2, a phone device 24 provides audio media information to POTS module 54, a Web conferencing service client 38 provides Web conferencing media information to Web conferencing service module 62, a H.323 video client 20 provides video media information to H.323 module 56 and an instant message client 34
25 provides instant message media information to instant message module 60. The information received at media input adapter 44 is communicated to archive engine 46 for formatting into desired storage formats. As an example, an audio archiver 64 accepts audio media, such as inputs through a POTS or VoIP interface and converts the input media to a common compressed audio format, such as WAV files, for
30 storage in archive database 48. Video archiver 66 accepts video streams and converts the video streams to one or more popular compressed video protocols, such as MPEG, for storage in archive database 48. Structured event archiver 68 converts e-mail and

instant message communications into HTML pages, and application specific archiver
70 converts specific documents in certain application formats, such as
POWERPOINT and WORD documents, to popular display formats, such as HTML
or Adobe PDF formats.

5 Various media of a collaboration are archived to collaboration session
database 48 for subsequent re-creation of the collaboration as the collaboration took
place. A temporal engine 72 tracks the time of each media archiver output and
ensures that each output is archived in a common session with a time reference that
tracks the relationship between the media. For instance, a video conference that
10 includes a POWERPOINT presentation through a WebEx interface is archived with a
time reference to the various pages of the presentation. A bookmark engine 74 allows
participants of the collaboration to bookmark events through the duration of the
collaboration so that the participant may later return to the time of the bookmark for
review of the collaboration at that time. A speech transcript engine 76 transcribes
15 audible speech received in the collaboration and relates the transcription to the media
so that subsequent review of the transcript aids in location of archived media without
re-creation of the complete collaboration. In one embodiment, voice recognition of
audible speech permits a time chart of speakers.

 Once a collaboration session is archived, output adapter 50 recreates all or
20 selected portions of the collaboration for replay at a personal computer or
transmission through a network. For instance, WinMedia module 78, Real Media
module 80 and HTML module 86 recreate video, audio and presentation information
for replay on a personal computer. A POTS module 82 allows an authorized
individual to call into collaboration archive recorder 10 and listen to audio archive
25 through a telephone and a H.323 module 84 allows an authorized individual to call
into collaboration archive recorder 10 to view video archives through a video
endpoint. All or just selected portions of the collaboration may be re-created as
desired.

 Referring to Figure 3, an example of a display of an archived collaboration
30 session is depicted. A user re-creates selected portions of the archived collaboration
by pointing to the selected portions with a mouse. The audio archive illustrates a

speaker map generated by voice recognition so that the user may identify portions of the archive of interest based on the identity of the speaker. The application archive illustrates the time during which particular pages of a presentation were shown during the collaboration so that a user may re-create the collaboration for documents of
5 interest. A bookmark time line illustrates bookmarks entered by the user to identify points in the collaboration of interest, such as by remarks entered regarding the events. Selective re-creation of desired information improves the efficiency of accesses to the archived collaboration by allowing the user to restrict the review to areas of interest, such as documents or comments associated with documents, without
10 requiring the user to review substantial portions of the archive itself.

Although the present invention has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made hereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

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